

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of S. 468, the junior Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] and the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] be added as cosponsors.

S. 468, introduced on January 24 and cosponsored by the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss] would amend title 23 of the United States Code relating to highways in order to require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for projects on the Federal aid highway systems for the purpose of protecting fish and wildlife and recreation resources.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTION

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, at the time I introduced Senate Resolution 48, which would create a standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the name of the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] was omitted from the resolution inadvertently as a cosponsor. The Senator from Florida has been a consistent supporter of that work since 1951. I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of the resolution the names of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] be added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 48.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors for the following bills and concurrent resolution:

Authority of March 7, 1963:

S. 1012. A bill to make voluntary admissions and confessions admissible in criminal proceedings and prosecutions in the courts of the United States and the District of Columbia: Mr. TALMADGE.

S. 1029. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds: Mr. LONG of Missouri and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey.

Authority of February 28, 1963:

S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution favoring observance on July 4 of each year by the ringing of bells throughout the United States, of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence: Mr. BAYH, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. McGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROUTY, and Mr. SCOTT.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

Address delivered by him before the National Security Commission of the American Legion, in Washington, D.C., on March 14, 1963, dealing with the subject of direct and indirect assaults against the free enterprise system.

By Mr. BIBLE:

Address delivered by Senator CANNON before the Western Regional Quality Control Conference, at Las Vegas, Nev., on February 22, 1963.

By Mr. BAYH:

Address delivered by Senator HARTKE before the District of Columbia Dental Society on March 11, 1963.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

Statement regarding the closure of the Glen Canyon Dam.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Addresses delivered by Cardinal Spellman and Mr. Charles H. Silver at dedication ceremonies for the Anna Silver Public School in New York City.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Address entitled "Lessons for Israel From Abraham Lincoln's Life," delivered by Dr. Israel Goldstein, at Bar Ilan University in Israel.

Two resolutions of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, one on the subject "Personnel for Psychiatry," and the other on the subject "Medical Education."

By Mr. McCARTHY:

Article entitled "Frank Powers Sells Interest In Kanabec Bank," published in the Kanabec County Times, February 14, 1963, related to America's "best known smalltown banker," Frank P. Powers.

Address by Dean Acheson delivered at the University of California on "Europe: Kaleidoscope or Clouded Crystal," which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. STENNIS:

Citation, statement, and newspaper articles in connection with Navy award of Meritorious Public Service Citation to Mrs. Virginia W. Kelly.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

Editorial entitled "The Bible—Better in School Than in Court," published in Life magazine for March 15, 1963.

By Mr. LONG of Missouri:

Editorial entitled "Criminal" and "Ordinary Citizen," originally published in the Boston Herald and reprinted in the Christian Science Monitor of March 6, 1963, dealing with certain civil liberties.

Editorial entitled "Urban Renewal Primes the National Pump," published in the Kansas City Star of March 4, 1963.

By Mr. SCOTT:

Article entitled "Israel Grows Despite Precarious Status," written by Leland Hazard and published in the March edition of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

Article entitled "The Commander Reports," written by Morton L. London, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, and published in the February edition of the Jewish Veteran.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

Letter to the President of the United States and others in authority, from sundry busi-

ness, professional, and educational leaders in the city of Baltimore, Md., expressing concern for the success of nuclear test ban negotiations.

By Mr. METCALF:

Resolution adopted by the Recreation Association of Michigan.

By Mr. CANNON:

Letter dated January 18, 1963, to himself from William A. Douglas, president of Careers, Inc., together with an article by Mr. Douglas on the subject "The Need for Retraining of Engineers and Scientists."

By Mr. LAUSCHE:

Biography of Walter J. Tuohy, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and recipient of the American Success Story Award presented by the Free Enterprise Awards Association, Inc., of New York.

MISSILES IN CUBA

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is quoted by the news services today as saying that he and other Senators believe there may be as many as 40 intermediate range ballistic missiles in Cuban caves.

I suggest, Mr. President, that this a serious charge, coming as it does in the face of photographic evidence, produced by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara on February 6, showing that 42 missiles were shipped into Cuba and from Cuba back into the Soviet Union. Secretary McNamara also said that continued aerial reconnaissance has shown that missile sites were bulldozed and remain inoperative, and that no further missiles have been shipped to Cuba.

Mr. President, to continue to play the missile numbers game in the face of these concrete facts is a dangerous and irresponsible political pastime in this nuclear age, when judgment dictates that unity, responsibility, and strength must be the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

It would appear to me, Mr. President, that some of our colleagues across the aisle seem to be dedicated to the task of shaping the image of the Republican Party into that of the "war party." If this be their purpose, I submit they are doing an admirable job.

But we reach a point where charges for charges' sake become, in fact, a threat to the effective foreign policy of a Nation.

Mr. President, if these charges are to be made, they should be backed by evidence. If the evidence is available, it should be brought forth as forcefully as the charges. If such evidence cannot be produced, those who persist in making these accusations should stop their efforts to mislead the American people by attempting to exploit the sensitive Cuba situation for political purposes.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE MOVES

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, it is the difficult task of government, in determining how it shall perform its services to the citizens, to draw the line between

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service and economy. I believe our Government has a very fine record in drawing that line to meet the total interests of the Nation. But on occasion, as in all human enterprises, we err on one side or the other.

Such, I believe, was the case when the Internal Revenue Service decided to shift many of the managerial and servicing functions of its office in Cheyenne to Denver, to effect purported economies of centralization. I realize that Wyoming has fewer than 400,000 people, and that we are continually doing things in bigger and better ways; nevertheless, the citizens of my State are deserving of consideration in this matter.

The Federal income tax, by its very nature, is a fairly personal thing. Those who have problems with their taxes—and it is not difficult to have such problems—can most easily explain their problems to a civil servant who is familiar with their way of life. There is no better way to understand the problems of an area than to live in it.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I do not believe it fair to require a citizen to travel an additional distance to another State, to obtain assistance in settling a tax question. The payment of taxes, even in support of the most equitable government, should be with the minimum of pain and discomfort.

The general taxpayers of Wyoming would suffer most by this move, but there would also be considerable suffering on the part of employees who would be required to move to another city. I realize that when one accepts Government service, one also accepts the chance that moves will be made.

However, in this case the move would be especially onerous because it is unjustified. The loss of capital in selling a home on a market that is at the moment unfortunately depressed, the loss of income for women employees who cannot leave husbands and families, and the loss of local income caused by the removal of several families, all combine to make real hardship for the employees involved, for the city of Cheyenne, and for the State of Wyoming.

Mr. President, in view of these facts, I have determined to oppose this move with all the resources at my command. I intend to carry my convictions to the Internal Revenue Service, and I would ask the support of the Members of this body in this cause.

I should like to see an immediate decision made on this matter. No one likes to live under a cloud of uncertainty; and nothing would be worse for the morale of these Federal employees than to be kept on pins and needles for months and months while these matters are discussed.

Mr. President, the proposed move is unfair and unnecessary. I propose that it be abandoned at once, and that these employees be relieved of their anxieties and returned to the service of the taxpayers of Wyoming.

I ask unanimous consent. Mr. President, to have printed in the Record three letters, which I have received in recent days, reflecting upon this situation.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CHEYENNE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., March 11, 1963.
Hon. GALE W. McGEE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McGEE: You are undoubtedly aware of the proposed move of certain personnel from the Cheyenne Internal Revenue Service Office to Denver, Colo. The alleged reason for this move is economy. In itself, this is an admirable objective. However, I have been discussing the effects of this move with several Wyoming tax practitioners; and they are of the opinion that the removal of supervisory personnel to Denver will work to the detriment of the citizens of Wyoming.

Of course, there is an actual financial detriment involved in that several families will be moved from Cheyenne to Denver. However, the real detriment results from removal of the supervisory personnel. These are the people that handle the first appeal from the ruling of an agent. Therefore, future appeals will be made to people residing in Denver who have no knowledge of the cattle or oil business. The local practitioners inform me that this is not a "paper tiger." The second level appeal people are now in Denver and seem to have little understanding of Wyoming problems. In the past, Wyoming taxpayers have been able to receive fair treatment because the Internal Revenue Service people lived in this state and understood its problems. To quote one local tax man, "Some of our problems eventually rubbed off on them."

An additional effect probably will be the removal of certain agents from Casper to Cheyenne. While we are always glad to have these people, we do not want them at the expense of Wyoming taxpayers.

Finally, the end result of this move will be that all auditing functions will be concentrated in the bigger cities with all of the evils that come from centralization of government. The Wyoming taxpayer will no longer have any contact with the people who are auditing his return. Furthermore, it will then be necessary to travel to Denver to discuss a problem. If we are still a state, it would seem that we are entitled to be treated as one and retain some contact with those who are reviewing our tax problem.

The Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce believes that this is a serious problem and should be given immediate attention. Perhaps you will be able to learn the exact extent of the proposed move so that we will be able to more definitely pinpoint our objections.

Yours truly,

PAUL B. GODFREY,
President.

N.A.I.R.E. LOCAL CHAPTER 31.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 11, 1963.

Senator GALE W. McGEE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McGEE: On March 5, 1963, in a special message to all Internal Revenue Service employees, Commissioner Caplin announced certain changes in the field structure of the Internal Revenue Service. In brief, the New York region is to be absorbed by the Boston region; the Omaha region is to be absorbed by the Chicago region; certain districts are to be shifted from one region to another; 4 districts are to be absorbed into other districts in the same States; and 12 small districts which are now separate entities are to become modified districts, with much of their managerial and servicing functions shifted to an adjoining, larger district. The Cheyenne District, comprising the entire State of Wyoming, is to be-

come a modified district, with Denver as its servicing district. Our purpose in writing to you is to inform you of the impact and effect of this change on the employees involved.

Most of the published information relates only to the few managerial and supervisory positions to be affected. The transfer of service functions, however, would also involve many other positions. Informed estimates indicate that from 35 to 45 families in Cheyenne are directly concerned, and that the reduction in local payroll would be in excess of \$250,000 each year.

It is true that many of these people would be offered similar positions in other districts; however, many of them, such as married women, would not be able to move. Another real problem would be that most of those who could move would have to sell their homes in an already depressed real estate market.

The employees are not convinced that the change relating to small districts is wise. They believe that very little of the estimated \$5 million annual saving relates to this part of the change, that it will result in a decrease in service to the tax-paying public, and that the impact on them personally is therefore not justifiable. Many of their comments are summarized in the attached copy of a letter to our National Executive Secretary. If you prefer, many of our employees would be happy to write to you direct, but we thought that incorporating their problems into one letter would save you time.

Secretary Dillon has recently postponed any implementation action until after he has reviewed the change in the light of the protests received. We hope that you will agree with our opinions and that you will do what you can in our behalf.

Very truly yours,
W. L. VICKERS,
President, Local Chapter 31.

N.A.I.R.E. LOCAL CHAPTER 31.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 11, 1963.

Mr. GEORGE BURSACH,
Executive Secretary, National Association of
Internal Revenue Employees, Washington
5, D.C.

DEAR MR. BURSACH: As you know, Commissioner Caplin's special message to all employees of March 5, 1963, announced certain modifications in the field structure of the Internal Revenue Service. Cheyenne, as 1 of the 12 small districts, is to be a modified district, with much of our staff and service support to be furnished by the Denver District. The purpose of this letter is to inform you of our local employees' reaction to this change. Copies are being furnished, together with cover letters containing additional information, to Senator McGee, Senator Simpson, Congressman Harrison, Governor Hansen, and Cheyenne Mayor Bill Nation.

Many, although by no means all, of our people's comments relate to personal problems and hardships which they envision, some because of individual circumstances and others related to the present economic situation in Cheyenne. Both kinds are included in the following summary, which I believe is a representative exception. Most of the selected comments quoted were expressed, in varying forms, by several employees. I am summarizing them in one letter in order to give you a concise picture of the present morale problems here.

"Perhaps some of the regional offices and service centers could be advantageously combined, but it doesn't necessarily follow that the small district offices aren't performing a useful function in fully serving the communities and States in which they are located. Further, even though a reduction of management functions in the small districts might be justified, it would not follow that the servicing and support functions